

**THE NOMINATION FOR THE
TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL**

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I would like to report out from the Finance Committee the Administration's nomination of David C. Williams to be the Inspector General for the Treasury Department. The nomination hearing for Mr. Williams was held on September 24, 1998.

The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, grants the independence and authority for an Inspector General to conduct audits and investigations to (1) detect waste, fraud or abuse, and (2) promote economy and efficiency in agency programs and operations. I, for one, deeply believe in the IG concept and support the important role an Inspector General must carry out. It is often a very tough and demanding job.

The Treasury Inspector General is an extremely critical position that is responsible for overseeing several Treasury agencies, including three law enforcement bureaus, namely, the U.S. Customs Service, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The previous Inspector General resigned as a result of an investigation conducted by Senator SUSAN COLLINS' Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (PSI). PSI determined that the IG broke the law twice concerning two contracts and identified significant mismanagement within the Treasury IG's Office.

The Treasury IG's Office has been a very troubled agency because of bad leadership. It is, therefore, an absolute requirement for the next Treasury Inspector General to be an individual with a proven track record as a strong, effective manager and leader, one who will engage in aggressive—but fair—oversight, and one who will carry out their duties with the utmost integrity. Such behavior as demonstrated by the previous Inspector General will not be tolerated. As the watchdog for the Treasury Department, the Inspector General must set a good ethical example.

Mr. Williams began his career in the Federal Government in 1975 as a Secret Service Agent. In 1979, he went to work for the Labor Department's Office of Inspector General in the Office of Labor Racketeering, where he served as Special Agent in Charge for two field offices and later as the Field Director.

During that time, Mr. Williams also served on President Reagan's Commission on Organized Crime. In 1986, Mr. Williams became the first Director for the Office of Special Investigations for the General Accounting Office. In 1989, Mr. Williams was nominated by President Bush to be the first Inspector General for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

In 1995, President Clinton nominated Mr. Williams to be the first Inspector General for the Social Security Administration; Mr. Williams became the SSA, IG in 1996. Since June 1998, Mr. Williams has been serving as a Senior

Advisor at the Treasury Inspector General's Office.

Mr. Williams' background as the Inspector General for two Government agencies, as well as his investigator background, is clearly representative of the qualifications needed to be the Treasury Inspector General. The Senate Finance Committee intends to monitor the progress of this agency as it gets back on track in accomplishing its mandated mission.

**TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN
GLENN, A TRUE AMERICAN HERO**

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a special colleague and a true American hero, JOHN GLENN of Ohio.

During his distinguished career, Senator GLENN has used his boundless energy and expertise to work for effective and efficient government and world peace. He is one of our most beloved national figures and a role model to people of all ages and all backgrounds from all over the world.

I was a teenager when the nation watched in awe as JOHN GLENN became the first American to orbit the earth. I never would have guessed during those spectacular early days of the space program that someday I would have an office next to his in the United States Senate. It has been my great privilege to serve with him and to know him as both a friend and a colleague.

Today, he is at Cape Canaveral preparing to visit space again. I know my colleagues share in my admiration and pride for Senator GLENN as he boldly goes once more into space. I wish him an exciting journey, a safe return and wonderful retirement.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORTON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

**REPORT CONCERNING THE CUBAN
LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY
(LIBERTAD) ACT—MES-
SAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—
PM 161**

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Congress of the United States:

This report is submitted pursuant to 1705(e)(6) of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992, 22 U.S.C. 6004(e)(6) (the "CDA"), as amended by section 102(g) of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996, Public Law 104-114 (March 12, 1996), 110 Stat. 785, 22 U.S.C. 6021-91 (the "LIBERTAD Act"), which requires that I report to the Congress on a semiannual basis detailing payments made to Cuba by any United States person as a result of the provision of telecommunications services authorized by this subsection.

The CDA, which provides that telecommunications services are permitted between the United States and Cuba, specifically authorizes the President to provide for payments to Cuba by license. The CDA states that licenses may be issued for full or partial settlement of telecommunications services with Cuba, but may not require any withdrawal from a blocked account. Following enactment of the CDA on October 23, 1992, a number of U.S. telecommunications companies successfully negotiated agreements to provide telecommunications services between the United States and Cuba consistent with policy guidelines developed by the Department of State and the Federal Communications Commission.

Subsequent to enactment of the CDA, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) amended the Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 515 (the "(CACR")), to provide for specific licensing on a case-by-case basis for certain transactions incident to the receipt or transmission of telecommunications between the United States and Cuba, 31 C.F.R. 515.542(c), including settlement of charges under traffic agreements.

The OFAC has issued eight licenses authorizing transactions incident to the receipt or transmission of telecommunications between the United States and Cuba since the enactment of the CDA. None of these licenses permits payments to the Government of Cuba from a blocked account. For the period January 1 through June 30, 1998, OFAC-licensed U.S. carriers reported payments to the Government of Cuba in settlement of charges under telecommunications traffic agreements as follows:

AT&T Corporation (formerly, American Telephone and Telegraph Company)	\$12,795,658
AT&T de Puerto Rico	292,229
Global One (formerly, Sprint Incorporated)	3,075,733